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**ON SOME BIRDS RARE IN, OR HITHERTO UNRECORDED
FROM, CHIRIQUI PROVINCE, PANAMA***

BY

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As a result of several winters' field work in Chiriqui Province, Panama, the writer has accumulated for the California Academy of Sciences a considerable amount of material from hitherto unworked sections of this Province, as well as from the better known areas. In certain instances the species is well known, but has not been recorded previously from Chiriqui; in other cases the species itself is rare throughout its range, and the existence of museum representatives is of interest; and other species have been included in the appended list because the elevation at which the individual was taken is worthy of note.

All the localities mentioned in this paper are in Chiriqui Province, Panama. The name Cerro Punto does not appear on most maps, but it pertains to a mountain and a district lying to the north of the Volcan de Chiriqui. El Banco is on what is marked "Llanos de Cacicón" on the American Geographical Society's map No. N. C.-17, Panama. Chame is the Indian name of a knife ridge just south of Cerro Flores, eastern Chiriqui.

Collumbigallina minuta elæodes Todd.—Nos. 33120-22: male and females; December 18 and 23, 1930; El Banco (900 feet). These specimens appear to be the first of the species taken in Chiriqui

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Province. This little ground dove was not detected elsewhere, although Griscom¹ records it as "common" on the Pacific slope of western Panama.

Claravis mondetoura pulchra Griscom.—No. 33126: female; January 3, 1931; Cerro Punto (6,000 feet). Here, as elsewhere in the range of the species, the bird is apparently rare. The individual taken was the only one seen, and it was unknown to residents of Cerro Punto.

Oreopeleia costaricensis (Lawrence).—No. 33128-30: male and females; January 2 and 6, 1931; Cerro Punto (6,000 feet). No. 38445: male; January 29, 1934; Cerro Azul (5,500 feet), Boquete. W. W. Brown took examples of this species about Boquete and on the Volcan de Chiriqui from 7,000 to 10,000 feet.

Ajaia ajaja (Linnæus).—One Roseate Spoonbill was seen from time to time in November, 1929, on a sandbar in the Rabo de Puerco River, near Puerto Armuelles. No specimen was secured.

Heterocnus cabanisi (Heine).—No. 32557: male; November 23, 1929; Puerto Armuelles. There appears to be no record of this bird having been taken before this time in Chiriqui.

Phalacrocorax olivaceus olivaceus (Humboldt).—No specimens were taken, but individuals of the species were seen at close range on several occasions on the Caldera River, near Boquete (3,800 feet).

Accipiter striatus velox (Wilson).—No. 38448: male; February 15, 1934; Horqueta (5,400 feet), Boquete. This is the second specimen taken within the territory.

Accipiter bicolor bicolor (Vieillot).—No. 34167: male; November 30, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). Apparently the bird is not common, but it has been taken previously on the Volcan de Chiriqui.

Asturina nitida costaricensis Swann.—No. 33135: male; January 27, 1931; Barriles (4,200 feet), El Volcan. This species does not appear to have been reported from Chiriqui Province.

Odontriorchis palliatus (Temminck).—No. 33133: male; February 3, 1931; Barriles (4,200 feet), El Volcan. No. 34165: female; December 3, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). This rather uncommon species has been collected at Bugaba and on the Volcan de Chiriqui.

Chordeiles acutipennis micromeris Oberholser.—No. 34178: male; December 6, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). No published record of the taking of this bird in Chiriqui has come to my attention.

¹ Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, LXXVIII: 311, 1935.

Phœthornis adolphi saturatus Ridgway.—No. 34212: female; November 29, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). Not hitherto known from Chiriqui.

Popelairia conversii conversii (Bourcier).—No. 34214: female; January 3, 1932; Chame (3,200 feet). No record of an earlier take of this species in Chiriqui Province is known to me.

Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris Swainson.—No. 34232: female; December 3, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). Probably this bird is not uncommon in Chiriqui, but it does not seem to have been reported before.

Crotophaga ani Linnæus.—No. 32607: female; November 21, 1929; Puerto Armuelles. Nos. 32608–09: females; December 3, 1929; near Concepcion (1,500 feet). Nos. 33177–78: male and female; January 20 and 22, 1931; Barriles (4,200 feet), El Volcan. According to Griscom² the Ani has only once previously been taken in this area. It has been recorded, however, from Mina de Chorchá by Salvin³, as well as from Divala by Bangs.

Veniliornis oleaginus sanguinolentus (Sclater).—No. 33193–94: males; January 20 and 24, 1931; Barriles (4,200 feet), El Volcan. A rare bird at this elevation and on the Pacific slope. It has been known in this Province from but one specimen taken on the Caribbean slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui, at 7,000 feet.

Phlœceastes melanoleucos malherbii (Gray).—Nos. 34246–48: males and female; December 2, 4, and 9, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). No. 34249: female; January 12, 1932; Chame (3,000 feet). A specimen in the British Museum, received from Kellett and Wood, from "Chiriqui, Veragua," appears to be the only earlier record.

Phlœceastes guatemalensis guatemalensis (Hartlaub).—Nos. 32618–19: male and female; November 11, 1929; Puerto Armuelles. No. 32620: male; December 9, 1929; near Concepcion (1,500 feet). Nos. 32621, 33185: males; December 15, 1929, and February 3, 1931; Barriles (4,200 feet), El Volcan. Nos. 38507–08: male and female; January 12, 1934; Salta (5,000 feet), Boquete. More abundant and widely distributed than might have been supposed from the two specimens previously known from Divala.

Ceophlœus lineatus nuperus Peters.—No. 32616: female; November 9, 1929; Puerto Armuelles. No. 32617: male; December 10, 1929; near Concepcion (1,500 feet). Nos. 33182–84: female and

² Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, LXXVIII: 313, 1935.

³ Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870: 211.

males; December 18, 19, and 20, 1930; El Banco (900 feet). No. 34244: female; December 8, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). No. 34245: female; January 10, 1932; Chame (2,800 feet).

Rather unexpectedly the individuals of this series all seem to appertain to *nuperus*. The basal color of the under parts is grayish and matches quite closely the color of the Canal Zone birds. The lining of the wing is Sulphur Yellow⁴, not Maize Yellow as in *mesorhynchus*. The measurements (in millimeters) yielded by this series are as follows:

No.	Sex	Locality	Culmen	Breadth of bill at nostril	Wing	Tail	Tar-sus	Middle toe and claw
32616	♀	Puerto Armuelles	39.0	12.0	192.0	122.0	28.0	32.0
32617	♂	Near Concepcion	43.0	12.5	188.0	120.0	29.0	37.0
33183	♂	El Banco	41.0	11.5	190.0	115.5	29.0	35.5
33184	♂	"	40.0	11.5	184.0	116.0	27.0	33.5
33182	♀	"	39.0	11.0	182.0	122.0	29.5	35.0
34244	♀	Near San Felix	37.0	12.0	179.0	115.0	26.0	34.0
34245	♀	Chame	36.5	11.0	181.0	114.0	27.5	33.0

Synallaxis brachyura nigrifumosa Lawrence.—Nos. 32647–48: male and female; December 7 and 12, 1929; near Concepcion (1,500 feet). Griscom⁵ states that this bird is known in Panama definitely only from Almirante, but the British Museum has a specimen from "Chiriqui" taken by Arcé.

Xenops rutilus septentrionalis Zimmer.—No. 33218: female; January 12, 1931; Barriles (4,200 feet), El Volcan. An uncommon bird, which has, however, been taken prior to this on the Volcan de Chiriqui.

Sclerurus mexicanus pullus Bangs.—No. 32644: male; December 14, 1929; Barriles (4,200 feet), El Volcan. Rare in the Province.

Xiphorhynchus guttatus marginatus Griscom.—No. 33223: male; December 23, 1930; El Banco (900 feet). No. 34262: male; December 6, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). Known from Veraguas, but not heretofore from Chiriqui.

Tolmomyias sulphureus flavo-olivaceus (Lawrence).—Nos. 34293–96: males and female; November 29, and December 2, 7, and 9, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). Nos. 38542, 38556: female and male; January 13, 1934; Salta (5,400 feet), Boquete. In the series

⁴ Capitalized names of colors are those of Ridgway's *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature*, 1912.

⁵ Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool Harvard, LXXVIII: 338, 1935.

under examination it has proved impossible to find characters separating Boquete specimens from those from eastern Chiriqui. All have been assigned to this subspecies tentatively, until such time as comparative material from Costa Rica and the Canal Zone is available. In spite of the paucity of early records, this species appears to be as abundant here as in Costa Rica.

Todirostrum sylvia schistaceiceps Sclater.—No. 32705: male; December 3, 1929; near Concepcion (1,500 feet). Nos. 34300-02: males and female; December 3, 4, and 9, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). Although these localities are well within the range of this subspecies, previous records for this Province are not known to me.

Oncostoma cinereigulare cinereigulare (Sclater).—No. 34305; female; December 7, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). Known from this territory by but one specimen from Bugaba.

Atalotriccus pilaris wilcoxi Griscom.—No. 33271: male; December 24, 1930; El Banco (900 feet). No. 34303: male; December 7, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). No. 34304: female; January 14, 1932; Chame (3,000 feet). Apparently rare in western Panama, and known from Chiriqui from but one specimen taken at David.

Serpophaga cinerea grisea Lawrence.—Nos. 33276-78: females and male; January 12 and 15, 1931; Barriles (4,200 feet), El Volcan. Due to its habits rather than to the scarcity of individuals, museum representatives of this species are uncommon. Two examples were taken in Boquete by W. W. Brown.

Leptopogon superciliaris hellmayri Griscom.—No. 33257: male; January 15, 1931; Barriles (4,500 feet), El Volcan. Rare throughout its range, but it has been recorded by Salvin from Bugaba and the Volcan de Chiriqui.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus faustus Bangs.—Nos. 34315-18: females and males; November 28, and December 2, 4, and 10, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). Previously taken specimens of this species from Chiriqui Province are not known to me.

Capsiempis flaveola semiflava (Lawrence).—No. 32706: male; December 8, 1929; near Concepcion (1,500 feet). Nos. 34298-99: male and female; December 3, 1931; near San Felix (100 feet). This bird is not of common occurrence within its range, and so far as I am aware it has been taken only once before in Chiriqui.

Elænia chiriquensis chiriquensis Lawrence.—Nos. 33259-61: males; December 15, 22, and 26, 1930; El Banco (900 feet). No. 34326: male; January 9, 1932; Chame (3,000 feet). Since the type specimen was secured at David by Hicks, no representative of this form has been taken within our limits.